

Glossop-Dale Rural District.



SANITARY AUTHORITY.



Annual Report



OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1913.



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Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

To the Sanitary Authority of the Glossop-Dale Rural District.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to present my Report for the year 1913.

The Rural District of Glossop-Dale is on the North-Western slope of the Peak of Derbyshire. The populations it is in contact with are more in Cheshire than in Derbyshire.

The District extends in one direction from Woodhead Railway Tunnel to a Stream entering the Goyt near the Marple Bridge, and to the Junction of the Goyt with the Etherow near Compstall Bridge.

In the other direction it extends from the Etherow to the top of the ridge of hills between Glossop and the Woodlands.

Out of this District is to be taken the Borough of Glossop. The rest is Glossop-Dale Rural District.

The more populous parts are Marple Bridge in Ludworth, and the village of Charlesworth.

The general character of the District is Rural.

The elevation is from 263 to 2038 feet above the level of the sea.

It is situated on the mill-stone grit of North Derbyshire, and the subsoil is chiefly clay.

The area of the District is 17,893 acres. This includes the area covered by water, the extent of which I am unable to give.

	Census 1901	Census 1911	Population estimated to the middle of the year 1913.
Population	4,151	4,010	3,979
Inhabited Houses	922	983	1,059 (actual)
New Houses Erected during the year ...			15
Rateable Value			£36,988
Assessable Value			£35,461

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

In the more rural parts of the district the people are chiefly farmers and farm labourers.

In the parts of the district that approach more nearly to an urban character the greater part of the people work in cotton mills; some work in print works, and a considerable number are railway servants.

A peculiarity of the district is that a good many of the mills at which the people work are not in this district.

Out-of-door work is, of course, the healthiest, but I do not think the mill workers are worse situated than textile workers in other districts.

Cases requiring hospital treatment have to be sent out of the district.

There is an efficient District Nurse for Ludworth.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT :—

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses supplied from public sources :—

Parishes of Charlesworth and Chisworth, 361. Of these 125 are in Gamesley, and 236 in the rest of Charlesworth, and in Chisworth.

Parish of Ludworth 406 houses.

The supply is constant. For Charlesworth and Chisworth it is sufficient.

For Ludworth the supply is moderate.

Water from Ludworth was tested in 1910, and from Charlesworth in 1911, at the County Laboratory at Derby. The samples were found fairly satisfactory for drinking purposes.

There are still some farm-houses supplied from wells or springs.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The house drainage of Charlesworth, Chisworth, and the rural parts of Ludworth discharges into the streams after passing through drains.

In drains—especially grass-grown drains—no doubt a great deal of percolating filtration, and bacterial actions takes place, and there is some amount of purification.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Marple Bridge, in Ludworth, is provided with a system of sewers. The sewage is dealt with by filtration.

As stated above, the drainage of Charlesworth, Chisworth, and the rural portions of Ludworth discharges into the streams.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Approximate numbers with:—

Privy Middens.	Pail Closets.	Water Closets.	Slop-Water Closets.
500	40	100	12
Houses converted from Privy Midden to Water Closet during 1913 1			
Houses converted from Pail Closet to Water Closet during 1913 2			

POLICY OF COUNCIL.

To abolish privy middens wherever possible. Where there are sewers, conversion to water closets if water supply sufficient.

SCAVENGING.

There is no public scavenging. The farmers generally remove the refuse. No estimate of cost can be given.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Inspector made 468 inspections during the year 1913. The subjects of inspection were:—drainage, privies, pail-closets, ashpits, condition of yards, offensive accumulations, overcrowding, dairies, cowsheds, bakehouses, slaughter-houses, infected houses, &c.

The Inspector served 48 informal notices.

TABLE OF SANITARY WORK FOR 1913.

	Informal Notices.		Nuisances Abated.	
DRAINAGE :—				
No disconnection of waste pipes	...	4	...	4
Defective traps, inlets and drains	...	1	...	1
CLOSETS AND ASH-PITS :—				
Insanitary privies, pail closets & ashpits	16	...	14	
Additional closet accommodation required	3	...	3	
Conversion of privies into W.C.'s	1	...	1	
Conversion of pail closets into W.C.'s	2	...	2	

OTHER DEFECTS :—

Paving of courts and yards	...	...	3	...	3
Offensive accumulations	...	...	15	...	15
Overcrowding	...	...	2	...	—
Water in cellar	...	...	1	...	1
			—		—
Totals	...		48		44

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE
CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

BYE-LAWS FOR	Date of Adoption.
Lodging Houses	October 31st, 1878
New Streets and Buildings	January 31st, 1883
Dairies and Cowsheds	October 30th, 1889

There are no lodging houses, or offensive trades in the sense of the Act in the district.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the Schools is fairly good.

The Schools are supplied with water from Lord Howard's Reservoirs.

In all except Ludworth Council School the sanitary conveniences are pail closets. There are W.C.'s at the Council School. Water closets are about to be substituted for pail closets at St. Mary's, as there is a good sewer available.

There have been great improvements at Chisworth School, and Ludworth Council School is a good modern building.

Notices are sent to Masters or Mistresses of Day Schools, and to Superintendents of Sunday Schools, on the occurrence of notifiable diseases.

There was no serious epidemic in the Schools in 1913.

The County Education Authority controls the Medical Inspection of the Schools.

The County Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer, and the District Medical Officer of Health is the Assistant School Medical Officer.

The results of Medical Inspections in 1913 were as follows:—

					ENTRANTS.		LEAVERS.	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Examined	...	...	...	...	23	19	20	15
Verminous	...	...	...	...	—	4	—	4
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	4
Nasal Obstruction from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Deformities	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Dull and Backward	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—

I have to thank Dr. Barwise for the preparation of the above Summary of my Inspections.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY :—

There are 71 Cow-keepers on the Register. The number of cows is approximately 400. The cubic space per cow varies from 265 to 750 cubic feet per cow.

There were no cows condemned for tuberculous udders during 1913.

		Number Registered	Inspections Made		Defects Found	Defects Remedied	
Cow-houses	...	150	...	115	...	15	15
Dairies	...	71	...	50	...	—	—

The Milk is chiefly produced in the district.

OTHER FOODS :—

Inspections of Bake-houses	...	...	15
Inspections of Slaughter-houses	...	...	10

The condition of all of these was found satisfactory.

HOUSING.

In 1913, 75 houses were visited, and 13 inspected and reported on under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909.

The number of dwelling-houses which were considered to be dangerous, or injurious to health, was 10, and 7 representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders. One has been closed voluntarily without the making of a Closing Order.

The defects of three are being remedied without the making of Closing Orders. The remainder are to be dealt with forthwith by the Local Authority.

The general defects found were insufficient closet accommodation, dampness, structural defects as regards walls, floors, or roofs, insufficient circulation of air, absent or defective paving, drainage, &c., and general insanitary condition of yards, &c.

An Inquiry was held by a Local Government Board Inspector in the month of December, and a visit paid to some of the worst properties in the districts of Marple Bridge, Compstall Road, Chisworth, Holehouse, Charlesworth, and Gamesley.

The Local Authority are about to issue Closing Orders for 6 dwelling-houses in the Marple Bridge district.

Several other dwellings in the whole district are about to be dealt with.

On the whole there is a sufficiency of open spaces round houses, and cleanliness of surroundings is fairly good.

The Surveyor has the supervision over the erection of new houses.

Glossop Dale Rural District Council.

Work Done under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, during 1913.

Parish.	District	No. of Houses.	Date of inspection	DEFECTS.	Action taken by Council.	Result of Action.
Ludworth	Marple Bridge	60	From Jan. to Dec.	Insufficient Closet Accommodation, Rising Dampness, Damp Walls and Roof, Overcrowding, Defective Yards and Drains, Leaky Roofs, Damp Bedrooms, No Food Stores, Deficient Light and Ventilation, Defective Privies and Ashpits, Defective Floors, Walls, Windows, &c. Insanitary Privy Middens.	10 Notices to do the necessary repairs	1 closed voluntarily The work of repairing 3 in hand
Chisworth	Fattinghey	17	Do.	A few minor defects	Not reported	6 about to be ordered to be closed
Charlesworth	Holehouse, Charlesworth, Gamesley, and New York	8	Do.	Defective Light and Ventilation, Insanitary Privy Middens.	Do.	

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There were no offences under the Factories and Workshops Act, and no factory nuisances under the Public Health Act were found.

There were 25 visits paid to Factories and Workshops during 1913.

There is, I believe, no outwork in the sense of the Act in the district.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Hawke inspects the whole of the district, and reports monthly to the Local Authority.

The Medical Officer pays occasional visits.

There are no hospitals of any sort for the district in the district, or under the control of the Council.

There are no Adoptive Acts in force.

FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) HOUSING.—Continued action under the Housing Regulations 1910.

(b) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS.—Highly desirable at Marple Bridge, if water supply were sufficient.

Slop-water Closets are a second best.

(c) PAVING BACK YARDS.—Necessary in the more densely populated parts of the district.

Desirable in other parts.

(d) SEWERING OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—A Sewage Scheme for Gamesley.

(e) SCAVENGING.—The removal of refuse seems to be fairly well done by the farmers.

(f) WATER SUPPLY.—Not sufficient for Water Closets in Ludworth. It is believed that the Lord of the Manor, who owns the water rights, has in contemplation an extension of water storage.

(g) MILK SUPPLY.—It is most important that no cream or butter fat should be removed from milk, especially when it is to be used for the feeding of children.

(h) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Our measures seem to be fairly successful.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ery- sipelas
Number notified ...	0	2	0	3	0	0
Removed to Hospital	0	1	0	0	0	0

Although only one of the cases of Scarlet Fever was *removed* to hospital, they were both treated in hospital, as one of them was a nurse in the Isolation Hospital belonging to the Borough of Glossop, at Gamesley, in your district. The other case was in Ludworth.

The cases of Enteric, or Typhoid Fever, were in Ludworth. Two of the cases were in the immediate neighbourhood of a case notified in 1912. The origin of the other case was more obscure.

Most cases of Infectious Diseases notified are visited by the Medical Officer of Health. All cases are visited by the Inspector.

In cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, School Masters and Sunday School Superintendents are informed by certificate bearing the signature of the Medical Officer of Health.

There are, I think, no Public Libraries in the district.

Instructions (printed) for disinfecting, and for preventing the spread of the disease, are given. In these instructions isolation of patient, and washing and, when possible, boiling of clothes are especially emphasized.

Antitoxin is not provided free of charge.

Izal is provided for persons unable to pay for their own disinfectants.

On recovery of the patient or patients, and when the production of infection is believed to have ceased, the house is fumigated with sulphume.

The Inspector carries out the disinfection.

We have no steam disinfectors.

The County Council kindly affords facilities for bacteriological examinations in cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever at their Laboratory in Derby.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

I think the Rural District was fairly free from these diseases in 1913.

There were some cases of mumps in Chisworth.

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

There were no deaths from Phthisis in 1913. There were 2 deaths from Tubercular Meningitis.

There were 4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 4 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1913. The cases were seen, when possible, and investigated by the Tuberculosis Nurse or the Medical Officer. Instructions were given as to disposal of sputum, &c.

The Nurse paid 5 primary, and 21 subsequent visits.

The Sanitary Inspector is prepared to disinfect the premises, when a death has occurred.

BIRTHS.

The births in 1913 were 58, giving a birth-rate of 14·5 per thousand.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year of age were 6, giving an infantile death-rate of 103·4 per thousand.

The causes of death were as follows:—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	..		2
Atrophy Debility and Marasmus				...	1
Other causes	...	..	...	...	1

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

There were no Special Reports in 1913.

GENERAL DEATHS.

The causes of these were as follows:—

Influenza	...	...	..	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer and Malignant Diseases	...	...	...	...	7
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	..	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...			...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Brights Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	3
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	14
					—
Total					45

This gives a death-rate of 11·3 per thousand of the population. The corrected death-rate is 10·8 per thousand.

There were no deaths from Enteric Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Croup, Erysipelas, Phthisis, Tuberculous Diseases other than Tuberculous Meningitis, Rheumatic Fever, Non-Tuberculous Meningitis, Cirrhosis of Liver, Alcoholism, Puerperal Fever; other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition, or Suicide, or other Violent Death.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Inspector, Mr. R. G. Hawke, for his assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Loch Maree House,

Glossop,

March 19th, 1914.



